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Convention. The difficult subject matter is made as clear as possible by frequent subdivision and concise statement of principles at the head of the main sections. Bibliographic references are numerous, as in all of Meili's works. The notes on comparative law are valuable, the provisions of Swiss law being generally emphasized. An appendix contains the text in German and French of the four Conventions discussed. The careful subdivision of the subject matter compensates for the lack of a more complete index. The style is simple and easily readable. The book is a distinct contribution to the literature of private international law.

E. M. B.

*British Rights at Sea, under the Declaration of London.* By E. F. BRAY. (London: P. S. King & Son, 1911. Pp. 99.)

In this brief treatise the author attempts to straighten out the conflicting opinions which the Declaration of London called forth throughout England. The most contradictory statements were made by prominent publicists as to what the effect of the Declaration would be, one writer seeing in the Declaration nothing but what was favorable to neutrals, another finding it a pronunciamiento against them. Mr Bray has succeeded in presenting in a small space, a very fair estimate of the situation in which England was placed before the Declaration, and the probable situation in which she will be, if the Declaration is ratified. The advantages to be gained by the Declaration are placed side by side with the rights which are abandoned, and a simple and logical conclusion is drawn from the comparison. While the author argues in favor of the Declaration, he gives the reader the advantage of knowing what has been said against it, by brief quotations in the appendix. On the whole this brief treatise is, in point of clearness, precision, and compactness, a model of what should be looked for in a popular manual of information.

*The Declaration of London.* By NORMAN BENTWICH. (London: E. WILSON and Sweet & Maxwell, 1911. Pp. 179.)

The Declaration of London is a document of the greatest importance in the development of the law of neutrality. It was framed by the